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WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

Reds for European Pact

Would Bar U.S., Annul NATO

A 50-year, all-European security treaty that would negate both NATO and EDC was proposed by the USSR Feb. 10 in the Big 4 Foreign Ministers conference in Berlin.

The treaty would exclude the U.S. from the defense of Europe. It would make Red China & the U.S. equal "observers" of the pact's application.

Britain & France immediately turned down the proposal. The U.S. said it was unacceptable but left actual rejection to the European allies.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov's plan for "safeguarding security in Europe" was his first new proposal in the 15 sessions to date in Berlin. He consumed much time during the 2d week of meetings with long, repetitious speeches opposing all Western proposals & reviving previously-rejected Russian plans for reunification of Germany.

'Dinner Diplomacy' Reported

Rumors of behind-the-scenes trends in the conference grew stronger as the ministers held their first restricted (secret) meeting Feb. 8. Combined with reports of accords reached by "dinner diplomacy" (informal talk during social affairs given by the various delegations), the most prevalent guesses by observers at the scene were these:

- The West was willing to consider 5-power talks with Red China on specific Far Eastern problems (particularly Indo-China & Korea) but still opposed a 5-power meeting with an unlimited agenda.[1]
- The U.S. & Britain were growing more sympathetic to French efforts to reach a truce in Indo-China through negotiation with Red China.[2]

Austrian Talks Slated

Only known result of the first secret session was an announcement that the ministers had agreed to begin discussion of an Austrian state (peace) treaty not later than Feb. 12. Austrian Forgn. Min. Leopold Figl was invited to speak at the conference. (Figl arrived in Berlin Feb. 9, conferred next day with the 3 Western Foreign Ministers.)

The official communiqué of the Feb. 8 meeting also said the ministers had covered "matters arising out of Item 1 of the agenda" (measures to ease world tension) but gave no clue to the context of this discussion. Correspondents assumed that the ministers talked about a 5-power meeting with Red China.

(Soviet commentator Boris Leontiev indicated Feb. 9, in a broadcast from Moscow to Austria, that Russia would reject an Austrian treaty unless the West agreed to bar Austria from NATO & EDC. *Pravda* in Moscow & *Neues Deutschland*, East German Communist newspaper, said Feb. 10 that Austria's desire to recover German assets created an atmosphere not conducive to solution of the Austrian problem.)[4]

★ ★ ★

USSR for Peace, More Arms

The Soviet Communist Party Central Com. issued a 9,000-word manifesto Feb. 10 (in connection with the Mar. 14 Supreme Soviet elections) saying that Russia would strengthen its armed forces while doing its utmost to prevent a world war. It said efforts of "reactionary imperialist forces" to start a new war forced the USSR "to improve & strengthen continuously" its armed forces "to insure the security of our country."

The statement said Russia's industrial output in 1953 was 2½ times that of 1949. It offered these production statistics for last year: 38 million tons of steel, 320 million tons of coal (each twice as much as in 1940); 52 million tons of oil (70% more than in 1940); 133 billion kw. hours of electricity (2.8 times that of 1940).[3]

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Molotov Offers Dual Plan

Molotov's proposal Feb. 10 for a pan-European collective security system nullifying NATO & EDC was regarded by Western observers as one of Russia's major diplomatic moves in recent years. They assumed that the plan was intended to have great anti-U.S. propaganda value among Europeans who mistrusted Germany & leaned toward the view that Europe should organize its own affairs.

Would Cut German Forces

In presenting the plan, Molotov first accepted the West's contention that negotiations on German reunification were deadlocked. He called on the Big 4 to continue efforts to agree on Germany, meanwhile withdrawing all occupation forces except limited contingents needed for "control tasks." The Allied powers could move strong forces back into Germany in case of a threat to "security in either part," he suggested.

Proposes Draft Treaty

Molotov then advanced his plan for a Big 4-sponsored conference of European states to conclude the continental security pact. He likened the proposed treaty to the 1947 Inter-American Mutual Assistance Pact. The Soviet draft treaty would:

(1) Be open to all European nations regardless of "their social systems." East & West Germany would be eligible as individual states until the nation became unified.

(2) Regard any attack against one European nation as an attack against the entire treaty bloc. All parties to the pact would be bound to aid the attacked nation by all means, including the use of armed forces.

(3) Bind the signatories not to participate in "any coalition or alliance or conclude any agreement" which would "contradict the purposes" of the treaty. This automatically would annul the North Atlantic treaty and prevent ratification of the European Defense Community.[5]

Western Ministers Reply

After a 40-min. consultation with French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said the U.S. agreed with Molotov's

1—see p. 34C2 2—p. 43C1 3—see p. 14A1 4—see p. 26E1 5—see p. 34F1 (See Index Section in this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in white News Section)

Week in Headlines

International

Russia called in Big 4 Conf. for all-European security pact excluding U.S. from defense of Europe.

Eisenhower, Wilson pledged efforts to keep U.S. out of Indo-China fighting; rebels pressed drive toward capital of Laos.

Russia offered Britain $1 billion worth of contracts; U.S. barred cash sale of Govt.-owned surplus farm products to Red nations.

John Hvasta returned to U.S. after escape from Czech jail.

Scelba named Italian Premier.

United States

Democrats charged Republicans falsified record of security cases in Truman Admin., protested GOP attacks on prosperity issue; President disapproved extreme partisanship.

Rep. Bramblett convicted of collecting payroll kickbacks.

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Dulles on Europe

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov Feb. 10: Europe was divided "between those who have been absorbed (into the Soviet bloc) & the others who do not want to be absorbed." The U.S. had been required to send forces 3 times to help West Europe defeat aggression—most recently because West Europeans feared "a country (Russia) which was already bound by the UN Charter not to use force." Soviet mutual defense pacts with Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania in 1939 had not prevented Russia's absorption of those states. Molotov's proposed all-European treaty "would leave Germany & consequently much of Western Europe exposed to any threat of external aggression." "The U.S. is concerned. We are determined that we will not be absorbed."[1]

wish to continue seeking a German settlement and could not be offended by a suggestion that European nations organize their defense without the U.S. Dulles asserted that the U.S. had "never intruded itself as an unwanted participant in European affairs." He said the Soviet-proposed pact could doom West Europe to absorption by the Soviets (see above) but that the West Europeans must decide whether they wanted it.

Bidault then declared that France had no intention of abandoning its friendship with the U.S. He assailed Molotov for trying to wreck the Atlantic alliance & Western defense community. He said Russia apparently had no intention of disbanding its own system of alliances.

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden called Molotov's plan "a modern Monroe Doctrine for Europe," unacceptable because the Atlantic alliance was fundamental to British policy. Eden praised the U.S. for its aid to Europe.

(Eden told Molotov Feb. 6 that Britain was ready to prolong its 20-yr. non-aggression pact with Russia or consider "any other ways in which we could help to resolve" Russia's "anxiety about its security." He assured Molotov that the West never would "turn our defensive alliances into aggression" against the USSR.)[2]

(The Western ministers had pointed out Feb. 5-6 that while Russia could withdraw its German occupation force only 50 mi. east of Berlin to Poland, U.S. & British troops would have to leave the continent for lack of room to billet them west of the Rhine.)[3]

Molotov on German Vote

Molotov detailed Feb. 4 the Soviet stand on German elections. He held that the Germans themselves, not a Big 4 commission, should supervise any voting after the present East & West German Parliaments had set up a provisional unified Govt. Molotov said this would result in "genuinely democratic elections" conducted "in conditions of genuine freedom" and "preclude pressure on the voters by the big monopolies." He again demanded guarantees that the unified German Govt. would shun "coalitions or military alliances directed against" any former enemy. He added Feb. 6 that the Western plan for free German elections neglected "the important question of the sort of result to which such elections might lead." He said that "aggressive & revengeful" Germans might rise to power again through the West's election plan.[4]

Molotov also proposed in a resolution submitted in the conference Feb. 6 that: (1) Germany be relieved of all reparations & postwar debts to the occupying countries except for commercial debts; occupation costs be reduced to an annual amount not exceeding 5% of the East & West German budgets; (2) Germany be freed of debts arising from exterior occupation costs.[5]

West Rejects Election Plan

In an effort to get Molotov to modify his terms for German unification, Bidault said Feb. 6 that the West was willing to forego international supervision of German elections. He suggested that commissions at each level be made up of representatives of both East & West Germany plus a neutral arbitrator. Molotov ignored the offer.

Reaction of the Western envoys to Molotov's proposals on German elections & reunification:

Dulles—Molotov's plan was a "classic example" of Soviet "zigzag" policy, was not submitted "with any expectation that it might be acceptable." It showed that Russia had "no intention of seriously seeking German unity with freedom," was "actually attempting to hold on to the Soviet position in East Germany by preventing free elections" which Russia feared would "reject the present imposed regime."

Eden—Molotov knew his proposals could lead to "no practical or acceptable results." The West could not accept "the Soviet concept" that Germany could be united only if it were "excluded in advance" from association with the rest of West Europe. Molotov sought to "denude" West Germany of the forces which were "at present its sole protection."

Bidault—The Soviet plan lacked "any possibility for practical application." The discussion on Germany was "going round & round in circles."

East German Unrest Reported

Growing unrest among East Germans over Russia's stand at the Big 4 conference was reported in West Berlin. The AP said Feb. 5 that "incidents" had occurred in industrial plants in Dresden, Chemnitz, Gera & Oelsnitz after Russia revealed its plan for German reunification. The N.Y. *Herald Tribune* said Feb. 7 it had confirmed reports of East Zone workers resisting Red efforts to organize agitation meetings in support of the Soviet line.

East German secret police were said Feb. 8 to have taken their strongest security measures since the June 17 uprising. An estimated 300-500 workers reportedly were jailed for heckling Communist rallies or otherwise assailing Russia's proposals.

(The Amer. Fed. of Labor made available $50,000 Feb. 8 to help East German workers resist Communist rule. The money was to be given to a special committee of the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, set up to finance underground activity in East Germany.)[6]

INDO-CHINA

U.S. Bars Fighting Role

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Feb. 10 that he bitterly opposed involving the U.S. in a hot war in Indo-China. He said it would be a great tragedy for the U.S. He insisted that everything he did was calculated to prevent such involvement.

The President said that none of the U.S. Air Force technicians already in Indo-China or being sent there could be considered combatant troops. He denied that there was even a chance that they could be touched by combat. They would leave Indo-China not later than June 15, he said.[7]

Pres. Eisenhower's statement supported press conference remarks made by U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Feb. 9. Wilson said no U.S. pilots or combat troops would go to Indo-China. Neither did the U.S. plan to send nuclear weapons "at this time," he declared, "so let's stop rattling that atomic bomb."[8] He said the U.S. planned no further aid to Indo-China at "any higher level than now."

Wilson said he did not think Indo-China would become another Korea for the U.S. "From our view & that of the French, the war is going along as well as expected at this stage," he reported. He called "a military victory . . . both possible & probable."

U.S. Involvement Disputed

U.S. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Chrmn. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. gave "categorical assurance" Feb. 8 that the U.S. Admin. had no present plan to sent fighting troops to Indo-China. Saltonstall said Wilson had promised that the newly-assigned USAF technicians in Indo-China would start for home by June 12.

But the Eisenhower Admin.'s Indo-China policy was criticized by Democrats as unclear & dangerous. Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) warned Feb. 9 that sending even USAF technicians to Indo-China "was a certain way to get the fighting started again in Korea." He said that dispatch of "pilots & trigger men" was "a logical next step" and that similar Red Chinese aid to the Viet Minh also was a "logical move."

1—see pp. 25E-F3, 10F1 2—see Vol. XIII, 195F 3—p. 35A3 4—p. 33G2; XIII, 271D1 5—p. 34C1; XIII, 271E1 6.—p. 30E3 7—p. 35G1 8—p. 38A2

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(French officials in Paris denied Feb. 10 that France had asked for or even wanted American combat troops in Indo-China.)

USAF Technicians Arrive

Arrival of 105 civilian-clad USAF technicians was announced by the French Command in Hanoi Feb. 10. They joined 125 Americans who had been sent there last year to maintain U.S.-made warplanes based at Haiphong, 55 miles east of Hanoi. 100 more were scheduled to join them.

The U.S. Embassy in Hanoi said that the Americans would work on U.S. planes and also help train French & Indo-Chinese mechanics.

The sending of the American technicians had been announced by the U.S. Defense Dept. Feb. 6. The U.S. revealed simultaneously that it was shipping an undisclosed number of B-26 light bombers (said to be more than 10) to Indo-China. The U.S. already had given France a large number of C-119 Flying Boxcars to speed supplies to Dienbienphu, Luangprabang & other French strongholds virtually surrounded by Viet Minh troops.[1]

USSR Aid Requested

N.Y. Times correspondent Harold Callender reported from Paris Feb. 9 that the U.S., British & French foreign ministers in Berlin had asked Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov in a closed session Feb. 8 to persuade Communist China to stop supplying the Viet Minh in Indo-China.[2]

Reds Approach Luangprabang

Advance elements of Viet Minh Div. 308, fighting its way down northern Laos in 3 columns, was reported Feb. 11 to have reached outer defense lines guarding the Laotian capital of Luangprabang. The French lines were manned by Laotian infantry, French Forgn. Legionnaires & Moroccan Goums.

The French ended a news blackout Feb. 4 by reporting that the westernmost of the 3 rebel columns had captured the French outpost of Muongsai, 58 miles north of Luangprabang, and that the center column had taken Bannambac, 51 miles northeast of Luangprabang. Later information indicated that the French report was erroneous and that the rebels had bypassed Muongsai after failing to capture it in repeated attempts.

The French disclosed Feb. 8 that the Viet Minh had reached the Mekong River at several points and had taken Pakou, 3 miles from the Mekong & 18 miles north of Luangprabang.

The French Command enforced a scorched earth policy along the Namhou & Namson valleys in advance of the Communist march. Scores of villages & tons of food were destroyed by the natives on French & Laotian military orders. The natives then were evacuated to the Luangprabang area. Meantime French Union & Laotian forces slowed the Red advance by rearguard ambushes.[3]

Further north, French Union forces sallied forth from the Viet Namese stronghold of Dienbienphu Feb. 4 & 7 for attacks on surrounding rebel troops. To the east, the Viet Minh radio Feb. 9 claimed the capture of Kontum, provincial capital on the central Viet Minh plateau.[4]

Pleven Starts Inspection

French Defense Min. René Pleven arrived in Saigon Feb. 9 for a 2-week tour of Indo-China to see about stepping up the campaign and shifting more of the fighting job to native troops. (French State Secy. for War Pierre de Chevigne was reported Feb. 5 to have been wounded slightly while visiting fighting areas.)

KOREA

U.S. Denies Dropping Dean

The U.S. State Dept. denied Feb. 8 that it had decided to withdraw Arthur H. Dean as chief Allied representative to the recessed Panmunjom negotiations for arranging a Korean political (peace) conference.

The denial was prompted by a report by Roscoe Drummond in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Feb. 8 that the State Dept. was dropping Dean because he had "made a serious mistake of judgment in taking the initiative . . . to break off the negotiations."

State Dept. sources denied also that Dean was in disfavor because of a Jan. 3 *Providence Journal* interview in which he was quoted as backing "a new look" at the possibility of recognizing Communist China.[5]

(The Communist Peiping radio charged Feb. 10 that U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles had asked Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov in Berlin to help arrange the Korean political conference without resuming the stalled Panmunjom talks.)[6]

Allies Charge Truce Breaks

U. S. Maj. Gen. Julius K. Lacey, senior UN command truce delegate, demanded Feb. 9 that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. investigate charges that the Communists had violated the armistice agreement by (a) bringing "reinforcing combat aircraft" to North Korean airfields at Pyongni, Taechon, Pyongyang East, Uiju, Sinuiju, northwest of Wonsan, Pyongyang Main, Saamcham & Sunan, (b) shipping combat matériel from Manchuria to North Korea through unauthorized ports of entry.[7]

PWs Sail for India

88 unrepatriated war prisoners who had asked to be sent to neutral countries sailed for India from Inchon aboard the British troopship *Asturias* Feb. 9. They included 73 anti-Red North Koreans, 13 anti-Communist Chinese & 2 pro-Red Chinese. Also aboard were 1,600 Indian Custodial troops, the first of the 6,000 being returned home after duty in Korea.

ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai called the removal of the PWs to India a "flagrant violation" of the armistice. He warned of "some action" unless India guaranteed that the Koreans would be returned to South Korea if the neutral countries they chose refused to accept them.

15 North Koreans who had asked to be sent to the U.S. were turned over to South Korea by the Indian command Feb. 5. The Indians explained that they could be sent to a neutral nation but not to the U.S. because the armistice agreement barred sending them to a belligerent. The Indians still retained 10 North Korean & 7 Chinese murder suspects.[8]

Other PW News

Natl. China's official Chinese News Service reported Feb. 9 that a total of 14,209 Chinese prisoners had been sent from Korea to Formosa where they were started on 3-mo. "reorientation courses."[9] . . . A USAF board of 5 unidentified generals began a preliminary study Feb. 8 to decide what to do about U.S. airmen who made false germ warfare confessions while PWs in Korea or who were accused of currying Red favor.[10]

Korea Roundup

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee insisted Feb. 10 that he was "not bluffing" in threats to attack the Communists. "We shall have to act soon or perish," he said. He warned that the Communists "will attack again" whenever they were ready. He called it "ridiculous" to expect Korea to be unified through a conference with the Reds.[11] . . . **South Korea** announced Feb. 6 that all officers must remain in the Army for 5 years. 41 were reported to have requested discharge to run for Natl. Assembly seats. . . . **Chung Kook Eun,** ex-editor of the pro-Govt. *Yun-Hap Shinmoon,* under death sentence for spying, was reported Feb. 5 to have escaped from jail in the chief warden's jeep.[12] . . . **Gen. Otto P. Weyland,** U.S. Far East Air Forces commander, declared in Tokyo Feb. 3 that the Reds sought an armistice in Korea "to get air power off their back." . . . **USAF Maj. Michael Brezas,** 30, World War II ace who shot down 24 Nazi planes, was killed in a crash during a training flight in Korea Feb. 5. . . . **U.S. death toll** in the Korea fighting was increased to 30,980 Feb. 5 by Army identification of 90 more men declared dead after being missing for more than a year.[13] . . . **Howard L. Brooks** was named Feb. 7 as director of American-Korean Foundation activities in Korea.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

British Offered Red Trade

Russia offered Feb. 4 to buy more than a billion dollars worth of British industrial products in the next 2 years. It was the biggest gesture to date in Russia's campaign to revive its trade with the West.

The £400,000,000 ($1,120,000,000) cash-for-goods offer was made in Moscow by Soviet Forgn. Trade Min. Ivan G. Kabanov to a delegation of 32 British businessmen. The British Board

1—see p. 35C1 2—pp. 41E-F1, 25F2 3—p. 34F3 4—p. 35A1 5—pp. 22A3, 27D1 6—p. 41E1 7—p. 11E2 8—p. 17E1 9—pp. 27B1, 17B1, F1 10—p. 26E3 11—p. 18E1 12—Vol. XIII, p. 411D3 13—p. 34D3

Reds, NATO Have A-Guns

UP reported from Moscow Feb. 9, quoting "informed sources," that the Soviet Army had tested atomic artillery during recent maneuvers in the European USSR. The U.S. Army disclosed Feb. 4 it would send a 3d atomic field artillery battalion (6 atomic or conventional 280-mm. guns) to NATO forces within 3 months.[1]

of Trade said it would "welcome" any increase in trade with Russia provided it was in non-strategic goods. (Russia bought about $34,500,000 worth of British goods in 1953 and sold Britain about $111,200,000 worth, mainly grain & timber.)

Among products sought by Russia for delivery between 1955 & 1957:

Power equipment worth $50 million ($140 million) including 110 power stations of 500, 1,000 & 1,500 kw. each; forging & pressing equipment, machine tools worth £30 million ($84 million); textile & food processing machinery worth £30 million; 2 floating docks & railway equipment worth £3 million; 150 steam boilers, rolling mill equipment & hydraulic presses for motor-vehicle plants; raw materials, food & consumer goods which "could amount" to £130 million (364 million); cargo ships, including 30 fish carriers, 20 5,000-ton vessels, 30 cargo ships of 8,000 to 10,000 tons, 30 whalers.

Chrmn. Harry L. Dowsett of Brooke Marine, Ltd. (shipbuilders) announced Feb. 4 he had contracted to build 20 fishing trawlers for Russia for about $17 million.

A delegation of British textile machinery manufacturers ending a Moscow visit Feb. 4 said it had secured no contracts but would return to Moscow soon with new instructions & specifications. 4 British engineering firms sent representatives to Moscow Feb. 9 to seek orders at the invitation of the Soviet Govt.[2]

U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. Harold Stassen said Feb. 5: Soviet efforts to spur East-West trade indicated "economic difficulty" in Russia.[3]

East Europe Trade Down

The UN reported Feb. 6 that East Europe's trade with the rest of the world dropped during Jan.-June 1953 while Red China's increased. The report showed that Russia & its European satellites bought $449 million worth of Western goods, sold $448 million worth in first-half 1953 (as against $577 million bought, $585 sold in first-half 1952). Red China's imports from the West in first-half 1953 were said to have totaled $163 million, exports $205 million (as against imports of $112 million, exports of $151 million in corresponding 1952). China's increase was attributed to greater trade with West Europe, Hong Kong & Ceylon.

(West Germany showed the greatest export gain in Europe—$13.7 million in first-half 1952, $100 million in first-half 1953, the UN reported.)[4]

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 339E3, 340E2 2—XIII, 404B3 3—p. 19G1 4—19E1 5—19C1 6—Vol. XII, 254J-M 7—p. 3A3 8—XIII, 374F3 9—XIII, 435F3, 22K 10—XIII, 239D3 11—p. 35B2 12—XIII, 435B3 13—p. 3G2 14—XIII, 366D3 15—p. 4D1

U.S. Curbs Sales to Reds

The U.S. Commerce Dept. announced Feb. 10 it would prohibit "export for cash" of Govt.-owned surplus farm products to Russia or its satellites. But it said it would "study" applications for export to the Soviet bloc of "non-strategic products" acquired by exporters in the open market (not from the Commodity Credit Corp.). The announcement rejected an application by Dwayne Andreas of Minneapolis for license to sell to Russia & its satellites 3,000 tons of cotton-seed oil bought from the CCC.[5]

(Chrmn. Mikhail N. Nesterov of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce asked in a broadcast from Moscow Feb. 6 that the U.S. lift its ban on export of strategic goods to Russia & Red China. He said the embargo had "failed" and had inspired Red countries to strengthen their "2d world market.")

(CARE Dir. Paul Comly French proposed in New York Feb. 9 that the U.S. distribute surplus commodities abroad through private agencies to cut foreign aid cost, create good will.)

Red Chiefs Flee Malaya

British authorities in Kuala Lumpur reported Feb. 8 that the Malayan Communist Party had moved its main hq. to the Indonesian island of Sumatra whose coastal islands lay within 14 mi. of Malaya across the Strait of Malacca. The British reported 99 Malayan terrorists killed, 5 captured, 39 surrendered through anti-guerrilla operations in January.[7]

Hvasta Returns to U.S.

John Hvasta, 26, Czech-born naturalized U.S. citizen, returned to his parents' home in Hillside, N.J. Feb. 6 after 5 years of imprisonment & hiding in Czechoslovakia. The U.S. State Dept. said Feb. 4 he had been in custody of the U.S. Embassy in Prague since Oct. 2, 21 months after he escaped from Leopoldov Prison near Bratislava. Prague announced Feb. 4 he had been pardoned by Czech Pres. Antonin Zapotocky & "expelled." Whereabouts of his wife, Gabriella Bansova, a Czech whom he married in prison Feb. 4, 1950, were unknown.

Hvasta, a Navy veteran, was studying under the GI bill at Bratislava U. when arrested as a spy Oct. 16, 1948. He received a 3-yr. sentence June 1, 1949 and a 10-yr. sentence Apr. 25, 1950 when the case was reviewed on appeal. He escaped Jan. 2, 1952, with 5 other political prisoners. He said Czech people helped him evade police & reach the U.S. Embassy.[6]

Israel Vs. Suez Blockade

Israeli Amb. Abba S. Eban asked the UN Security Council Feb. 5 to impose sanctions against Egypt unless Egypt lifted a Suez Canal blockade of Israeli-bound shipping (disapproved by the Council in Sept. 1951). Egyptian delegate Ahmed Galal Eddine Abel-Razek contended that Egypt only halted shipments of food for the Israeli Army.

(Egypt informed shipping firms Feb. 8 it would not blacklist merchant vessels for stopping at Israeli ports if they did not touch Arab ports on the same voyage. Cruise & tourist ships were permitted to call at Israel & Egypt on the same voyage.)[8]

(Britain Feb. 3 reimposed an embargo [lifted last year] on war material to Egypt because of Egyptian hostility in the Suez zone.)[9]

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Red China published Feb. 6 a list of 11 minor islands off the Chinese coast between Foochow & Hangchow it said had been seized from Nationalists the past year.[10] . . . **Yuri A. Rastovorov**, Soviet mission secretary in Tokyo who went over to the U.S. Jan. 24, was a protegé of the late L. P. Beria & chief Soviet spy in Japan, AP said in a dispatch Feb. 5 quoting American informants in Tokyo. Rastovorov was said to have applied to the U.S. Army for asylum after he was ordered home & suspected he would be purged.[11] . . . **Russia** was asked by the U.S. Feb. 6 to release William T. Marchuk of Brackenridge, Pa., William A. Verdine of Starks, La. & John Hellmuth Noble of Detroit. They were identified as American citizens imprisoned in the USSR.[12]

U.S. technical aid (Point 4) program should be revised & given new emphasis because its "psychological benefit" has been overshadowed by outright monetary grants in some recipient countries, an investigations unit headed by Paul E. Kammerick reported to the U. S. Senate Appropriations Com. Feb. 6.[13] . . . **Dr. Charles W. Mayo** of Rochester, Minn., a delegate to the UN last year, was elected to succeed William Emerson as president of the Amer. Assn. for the UN (announced Feb. 6).[14]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

To Oppose Political Smears

Pres. Eisenhower indicated in reply to press conference questions Feb. 10 that he might ask Admin. officials & GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall to avoid intemperate political attacks on democrats. But he said he knew no way to stop it among Republicans who were not members of his executive family.

Told that Republican leaders were suggesting that all Democrats were tinged with treason or were all security risks, the President replied that such charges were completely untrue and politically unwise. He refused to comment on specific charges made by Republicans but said he thought ordinary Americans could decide what was fair and what was indulging in language for no good purpose.

(White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty had been asked Feb. 9 whether he thought the Republican "attacks" on the Democrats would continue. He replied: "I don't think they are attacks. I think they are just giving the people the facts.")

Dispute Over 2,200 'Ousters'

Recent GOP attacks on Democrats had been based largely on the President's announcement,[15] in his State-

of-the-Union message that 2,200 federal employes had been dropped as security risks. Democrats called the number deceptive. They said few of the 2,200 were Communists or disloyal and that the figure was made up mainly of people who (a) were just heavy drinkers, perverts or "blabbermouths," (b) had resigned their jobs without even knowing they were suspected of anything, (c) had not left the Govt. at all but had transferred from one agency to another, (d) had been cleared and were still employed by the Govt. and (e) had proceedings against them started under the Truman Admin.

The President said at his Feb. 3 press conference that because of the interest in the 2,200, he would ask whether it was possible to release a breakdown showing how many were dismissed for disloyalty and how many for other causes. (He said at his Jan. 27 press conference he would find out whether the Govt. could give honorable & dishonorable discharges to employes leaving their jobs. The idea was suggested by Sarah McClendon of the *El Paso Times* & other Texas newspapers. She said many innocent people leaving Govt. jobs found themselves suspected of being fired as subversive.

Controversy over the 2,200 boiled down to (a) Democratic charges that the figure was a "hoax" to which the President apparently was a party and (b) Republican replies that the exact number was unimportant and a breakdown unnecessary or improper.

Truman Charges 'Hoax'

Ex-Pres. Truman raised the "hoax" charge Feb. 5 in a New York address. He said the Republican Party had "set out deliberately to mislead & deceive the American people . . . in order to smear the Democratic Party." The Republicans "knew full well [that the Truman loyalty-security program] had cleaned Communists out of the Govt.," Truman said, but "they announced from the White House" that they had fired 2,200 security risks "in an effort to make the American people believe they had found hundreds of Communists." "The Presidential press conference & the State of the Union message ought not to be used for such deceptive practices," he declared.

Truman, defending his own Admin.'s anti-Communist record in a recorded TV interview with Drew Pearson Jan. 8, had denied that he had originated the term "red herring" in referring to Congressional Red hunts. He said the term was suggested by a reporter at a press conference. (An unofficial transcript of the press conference showed that it was used by Harold Stacy of the *Columbus* [O.] *Dispatch* in an Aug. 5, 1948 question.)[1]

Truman told Pearson that his Admin. had ousted 490 persons on loyalty grounds and that 6,400 others resigned, were removed or were refused jobs as "security risks." He said he "never heard" of any Communists indicted, prosecuted or convicted under the Eisenhower Admin.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. replied Jan. 13 that the Eisenhower Admin. had indicted or convicted 54 Communist leaders, deported 219 subversive aliens and brought 12 "front" groups to court. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell retorted Jan. 17 that prosecution or investigation of nearly all these cases had been started by the Truman Admin. and that most of the 219 deportees were not subversives but seamen whose visas had expired or illegal immigrants from Canada or Mexico.[2]

Few of 'Ousted' Disloyal

Brownell admitted in a TV interview Feb. 7 that not all the disputed 2,200 were subversives, but he rejected suggestions that he release a breakdown. (He said Jan. 21 that he knew of no Communists left in the Govt. but that "there may be serious security risks."[3] He declared that "at least one" of the "very few" ousted from his Justice Dept. was an ex-Red.)

Democratic members of a House Appropriations subcommittee revealed Feb. 10 that State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith & State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod had testified, McLeod reluctantly, that only 11 of 534 State Dept. employes reported ousted in the Eisenhower Admin.'s security program had been dropped for loyalty reasons. The Democrats said the Truman Admin. had started the investigations of 7 of the 11 loyalty cases and that many of the other 523 whom McLeod said were fired had been labeled security risks without knowing about it after they had resigned or transferred.[4]

One of the Democrats said: "They didn't claim to have found a single proven Communist or subversive. In the entire Voice of America operation . . . they have failed to find a case of actual disloyalty or communism."[5]

McLeod, on a Republican-sponsored political speech-making tour, said in Worland, Wyo. Feb. 10 that people "aren't interested in whether loyalty risks are drunks, dope fiends, sex perverts or Communists"—only "in getting them out of Govt." (A State Dept. spokesman said Feb. 9 that it was "legal" for McLeod to make the political tour despite his Govt. job. He said McLeod was on paid leave, his expenses being defrayed by organizations sponsoring his talks.)[6]

Charges & Counter-Charges

Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) said in a TV interview Feb. 9 that "the Eisenhower Admin. is lying about issue after issue and [the 2,200 'ousters'] is one of their big lies." He said Pres. Eisenhower was "party to the big-lie technique."[7]

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) started off in Charleston, W. Va. Feb. 4 on a Lincoln Week speechmaking tour whose theme, he announced, was the Democratic Party's "20 years of treason." He charged in Detroit Feb. 6 that the Democrats "had well earned and . . . still deserved to be labeled 'the party of betrayal.'" The Democratic Natl. Com. said Feb. 5 that it was sending "truth kits" to areas McCarthy visited to set the record straight on his charges.[8]

GOP Chrmn. Hall said in a TV broadcast Feb. 7 that McCarthy deserved the Republican Party's "indorsement." He said McCarthy "didn't do any harm" to the GOP by his actions in the defeat of ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) but when asked if he approved of McCarthy's tactics in the campaign, Hall replied: "No."[9]

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) charged in St. Paul, Minn. Feb. 8 that the GOP Admin. had found "heaps of evidence of the stupidity, the corruption, even the treason of its predecessors." He said the Democrats had "permitted traitors to bring us close to military defeat."[10]

House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.) & Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) assailed the GOP attacks Feb. 8 as "mean, untrue, dastardly" & "rat-alley." They demanded that Pres. Eisenhower halt the charges.

'Fear Deal' Talk Assailed

Democratic complaints also were directed at Republican charges that Democrats were trying to talk the nation into a depression.

Such a claim had been made by ex-N.H. Gov. Sherman Adams, Asst. to the President, at a GOP Natl. Com. luncheon Feb. 6. Adams said Democratic "political sadists" were trying to foist a "fear deal" on the U.S.

GOP Chrmn. Hall charged at a GOP Lincoln Day box supper Feb. 5 that "the leftwing in America regards a depression as its one-way ticket into power." He said Adlai E. Stevenson, Walter P. Reuther & Sens. Morse & Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) rode "like the 4 horsemen . . . spreading gloom & doom. . . ."

Pres. Eisenhower said at the Feb. 5 rally that Americans "don't have to listen to the prophets of gloom who say we are going into a kind of stumble or fumble or fall." He told newsmen Feb. 10 that it was possible to mislead & frighten the country into a recession but not a depression.

(Recent increases in unemployment served as background for the dispute: The Bur. of Labor Statistics reported Feb. 9 that non-farm employment had dropped by 2 million between Dec. 15 & Jan. 15 to a 47,700,000 total. Detroit was declared a "critical" area by the Labor Dept. Feb. 8 because 7.1% of its labor force was unemployed Jan. 15. This reached 8% Feb. 9.)[11]

Weather Bureau Cleared

The U.S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis ruled Feb. 8 that the U.S. Weather Bureau could not be sued over erroneous forecasts. The court upheld dismissal of suits by 6 Kansas City firms for more than $1 million damages in Kansas City's 1951 flood. The firms had blamed losses on faulty predictions by Govt. agencies on flood stages.

1—see Vol. VIII, p. 252N-P 2—XIII, 428E2 3—XIII, 422B2 4—XIII, 400B2 5—p. 37A1 6—XIII, 392C1 7—XIII, 317F2 8—p. 36G2 9—Vol. XI, 254F 10—p. 37D2 11—p. 37B-E3

Plans Forgn. Service Study

Creation of a 5-member bipartisan board to recommend ways of improving the Forgn. Service was approved by the President Feb. 6. State Undersecy. Walter B. Smith, who proposed the board, said it could review existing reorganization plans in 6 weeks.

Pres. Eisenhower's Advisory Comm. on Information recommended Feb. 3 that the U.S. Information Agency be "spared" further Congressional inquiries. It said the McCarthy Subcom.'s investigation of the agency last year had undermined its work. McCarthy commented, "I know we scare hell out of a few Commies. I don't mind demoralizing the Communist Party." He said he expected to call USIA Dir. Theodore C. Streibert for testimony later in February.[1]

(5 former career diplomats—Norman Armour, Robert Woods Bliss, Joseph C. Grew, William Phillips & G. Howland Shaw—issued a statement Jan. 16 expressing alarm over "sinister" affects of "flimsy" attacks on Foreign Service people. They said new State Dept. security & personnel policies might develop "a Forgn. Service competent to serve a totalitarian Govt." A House Forgn. Affairs Subcom. said Jan. 31 that cumbersome U.S. security requirements had delayed clearance of Americans for employment by the UN & forced the UN to hire foreigners who might be "greater risks" to the U.S.)[2]

GENERAL

Rep. Bramblett Convicted

Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R., Calif.), 52, a 4th-term Congressman, was found guilty by a Federal Court jury in Washington Feb. 9 of collecting salary "kickbacks" from Mrs. Margaret M. Swanson of Arlington, Va. while she was falsely listed in 1950 as a $4,700-a-yr. clerk on his office staff. Bramblett was convicted on 7 of 18 counts in his indictment. He announced that he would appeal.[3]

Ship Fraud Charged

Ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D., Mass.) & Greek-born Argentinian ship-owner Aristotle Socrates Onassis, 47, were revealed in Washington Feb. 8 to be under indictment on charges of conspiring to defraud the U.S. Govt. in multi-million-dollar surplus ship deals. The Govt. charged that Onassis' firms were misrepresented as owned by U.S. citizens when they bought the vessels. The indictment was returned by a federal grand jury in Washington Oct. 13, 1953 but kept sealed until Onassis, hearing of it, came to the U.S. and put himself in the court's jurisdiction to fight the charge. The indictment also named Chas. Augnethaler, Harold O. Becker, Robt. L. Berenson, Geo. & Nicholas Cokkinis, Robt. W. Dudley, Jos. H. Rosebaum & 6 corporations.[4]

1—see p. 37B1 2—Vol. XIII, 247G1 3—XIII, 207A1 4—XIII, 189C, 56M; XII, 80F 5—p. 35F2 6—37B2; XIII, 442F3 7—XIII, 241F3 8—XIII, 298D2 9—XIII, 233E1 10—p. 38C1 11—42A3 12—38E1 13—38B3 14—XIII, 437F3 15—p. 6C1 16—30F3

Bricker Plan Vote Delayed

The GOP Senate leadership Feb. 4 put off for at least 10 days any attempt to force a vote on a Constitutional Amendment to curb the President's treaty-making power. As hope for passage waned, Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), author of the proposal, offered Feb. 4 a "compromise" allowing an international agreement to become U.S. internal law only through Congressional action unless the Senate, by 2/3 vote during a treaty ratification, provided that the treaty involved could become internal law without legislation.[5]

'Few' Reds in Clergy, Schools

The House Un-American Activities Com. declared in its annual report Feb. 6 that almost all U.S. clergyman & teachers were free of Communist taint although (a) "a minute number of case-hardened Communists & Communist sympathizers have actually infiltrated . . . the ranks of the loyal clergy" and (b) a "few" teachers were CP members. The committee denied that it intended to investigate church subversion or teaching curricula or methods. But it insisted that any Communist was subject to inquiry "regardless of his rank or calling."

The committee also said it planned to expose "various & sundry 'hate' groups . . . spreading dissension, discord, bigotry & intolerance" and led by people masquerading "under the guise of patriotism."[6]

Govt. Lists 'Red' Groups

Names of organizations added to the Atty. General's list of subversive groups were announced Feb. 4. This raised the total to 261 (including several duplications caused by name changes). The groups listed:

Amer. Lithuanian Workers Literary Assn.; Amer. Peace Crusade; Amer. Women for Peace; Assn. of Lithuanian Workers; China Welfare Appeal, Inc.; Citizens Emergency Defense Conf.; Com. for the Negro in the Arts; Conn. Com. to Aid Victims of the Smith Act; Daniels Defense Com.; Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims; Families of the Smith Act Victims; Freedom Stage, Inc.; Mass. Minute Women for Peace; Natl. Assn. of Mexican Americans (Associacion Nacional Mexico-Americana; Natl. Negro Labor Council; Palo Alto Peace Club; Slavic Council of Southern Calif.; Washington Pension Union; Yugoslav Seamans' Club, Inc.[7]

The House Un-American Activities Com. said Feb. 6 that, "after hearings & thorough study," it had removed the Consumers' Union from a list of organizations it considered subversive.[8]

(Central Intelligence Dir. Allen W. Dulles said in Washington Jan. 29 that Russia spent about $2 billion a year on "front" organizations & similar activities masking communism's real purpose. He charged that the greatest danger came not from "the open Communist" but from "the neutralist, the soft thinkers about agrarian reforms, those who merely decry the methods but are blind to the aim of international communism.")[9]

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Supreme Court rulings Feb. 8: conviction under local gambling law of Patrick E. Irvine of Long Beach, Calif., who contended his purchase of a $50 Federal gambling tax stamp should have barred the city from prosecuting him, was upheld by 5-4. (All members of the court questioned the legality of policemen's entry into Irvine's home with a pass key to install listening devices & put flourescent powder on his papers in order to arrest him.) The court ruled against (1) a Texas tax on gas piped to other states, (2) an attempt by Washington to tax Gen. Electric for business operations at the Hanford atomic installation and (3) an Arkansas sales levy against equipment sold to a Federal purchasing agent.[10]

American Fed. of Labor Executive Council, meeting in Miami, issued Feb. 7 a call for an economic conference of "all non-totalitarian countries" to promote trade & raise living standards. AFL leaders criticized Eisenhower Admin. & private business policies on housing, labor law changes & anti-recession measures during the council meeting (Feb. 1-10). Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, in a session with the Council Feb. 4 which he called "constructive," predicted a "swing upward" in business later this year.[11] . . . **Santa Fe Ry. & 16-non-operating unions** were permanently enjoined Feb. 6 by Judge E. C. Nelson in Amarillo, Tex. against making a union-shop agreement.[12]

GOP Natl. Finance Com. Feb. 4 approved a record $3,800,000 budget for the 1954 mid-term Congressional election campaign. . . . **Women's Patriotic Conf. on Natl. Defense** ended a 3-day session in Washington Feb. 6 after urging U.S. withdrawal from the UN.

FOREIGN

Italian Premiership was accepted Feb. 8 by Mario Scelba, 52, Christian Democrat who as Interior Min. in 1947-53 took effective police measures to curb Communist-inspired disorders. His choice of a Cabinet was subject to Parliamentary confirmation.[13] . . . **Kashmir** Constituent Assembly annouced Feb. 6 it had unanimously ratified the state's accession to India. The action was denounced Feb. 9 by Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali as an "insult to the UN" & a violation of last year's agreement between Pakistan & India to conduct a Kashmir plebiscite.[14]

Guatemalan Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman called on leftist parties in Guatemala Feb. 4 to "close ranks" against "reactionary" forces & resist a campaign by U.S. "imperialist monopolies" against his regime. Guatemala charged Jan. 29 that the U.S., Nicaragua, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic & Venezuela were helping prepare an invasion of Guatemala from Nicaraguan bases (denied by the U.S. State Dept. Jan. 30). Sydney Gruson of the *N. Y. Times* & Marshall Bannell of Reuters, NBC & *Vision* magazine, were ousted from Guatemala Feb. 2 over their news reports.[15]

Kenya Mau Mau "Gen. China" (Waruhiu Itote)[16] was sentenced to death by a mixed white & native court

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Feb. 6

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,956	*$22,006	*$22,935
Currency circulation	*$29,930	*$29,900	*$29,657
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,502	*$22,686	*$23,011
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,465,654,966	$9,713,706,654	$9,716,936,979
England note circulation	*£1,538.552	*£1,535.185	*£1,451.629
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,936,194	9,684,565	8,892,550
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	151.46	150.64	151.56
Bond sales (par value)	$20,875,900	$20,236,900	$17,778,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.98	99.41	98.57
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	125,602	133,119	137,732
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,257,200	6,292,300	6,552,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,175,000	8,180,000	9,210,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,855	*8,976	*8,150.534
Carloadings (cars)	[b]628,190	617,226	697,442
	Dec. 1953	**Nov. 1953**	**Dec. 1952**
Ind'l output§¶	127	129	133
Steel output (tons)	[r]7,946,328	8,690,000	9,690,162
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.70¼	$2.68½	$2.68⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.82⅜	$1.82⅛	$1.79⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$ .349	$ .348	$ .337
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.01	$7.02	$6.13
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.6	110.9	109.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]86	86	87
Failures (Jan. 28)‡	233	208	162
LABOR (Census Bureau):	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1953**	**Jan. 1953**
Employed	59,778,000	60,764,000	60,524,000
Unemployed	2,359,000	1,850,000	1,892,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Fed. Reserve Board ¶1947-49=100 [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 27 [b]Jan. 30 [c]Jan. 23 [d]Feb. 2 [r]Revised

in Nairobi Feb. 3 for illegal possession of ammunition & consorting with persons armed with firearms. . . . **Canadian** Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent, 72, beginning a world good-will tour, arrived in London Feb. 5 & Paris Feb. 6.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Locomotive

U. of Utah physicists in Salt Lake City made public Feb. 9 the design of a 160-ft.-long locomotive to be driven by an atomic-heated steam engine. It was estimated that the engine would cost $1,200,000, could operate for a year on 11 lb. of uranium (cost: $9,000 a lb.), generate 7,000 hp. Dr. Lyle B. Borst directed research on the project on which 5 railroads (Union Pacific, So. Pac., Westn. Pac., N.Y. Central, Denver & Rio Grande Western) and 9 industrial firms cooperated.[1]

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Medicine. Dr. R. H. Rigdon, director of the U. of Texas experimental pathology laboratory in Galveston, said Feb. 6 it had "not been proved" that "the agent in tobacco that causes cancer in a laboratory animal will produce the same growth in a man."[2] . . . Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. of the U. of Michigan was appointed by the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Feb. 9 to direct evaluation of nationwide polio vaccine tests this spring.[3] . . . All states except Arizona & Nevada were represented by governors or health officials at a Natl. Governors Conf. on Mental Health held in Detroit Feb. 8-9 to study ways of improving state mental institutions. A similar conference of state officials from 16 southern states was held in Nashville Feb. 1-2.[4] . . . Demands for better screening of foreign doctors practicing in the U.S., allegedly with training inadequate by U.S. standards, were made by speakers at a Chicago meeting Feb. 7-8 of the Federation of State Medical Boards. . . . Medical authorities in Lucknow, India said Feb. 3 they were trying to rehabilitate a 9-yr.-old "wolf boy" found in a railroad car Jan. 17. They said he walked on all 4s, behaved as though he had been reared from infancy by wild animals.

Natl. Institute of Arts & Letters members elected Feb. 9 for "achievement in art, music & literature": poets Elizabeth Bishop, 42, & Robert Lowell, 37; painter George Grosz, 61; composer Carl Ruggles, 78; architect Eero Saarinen, 44.[5] . . . **Natl. Lutheran Council,** meeting in Atlantic City Feb. 5, adopted a resolution of protest against Quebec province's "discriminatory" banning of the film *Martin Luther.*[6] . . . **NYC Welfare Dept.** ruled Feb. 3 that the radio-TV program *Strike It Rich,* which presented unfortunates telling their stories in hope of winning cash awards, must secure a license from the city as a funds solicitor. Officials said persons who went to New York to try to get on the program sometimes became public relief charges. . . . *Los Angeles Herald-Express* cut its price per copy from 10¢ to 7¢ Feb. 10. . . . **Chicago** radio stations WLS & WENR merged Feb. 7 as WLS.

NEW BOOKS

The Fool Killer. By Helen Eustis. Adventures of 12-yr.-old orphan boy who goes West in 1870, learns to conquer fear. Feb. 8. (Doubleday, 219 pp., $2.75)*

It Isn't This Time of Year At All! By Oliver St. John Gogarty. Reminiscences of Irish literary renaissance by novelist-surgeon friend of Joyce, Yeats. Feb. 4. (Doubleday, 256 pp., $3.50)†

A Man and Two Gods. By Jean Morris. Change in political climate turns a murder into a heroic act, but hero is tormented by his own responsibility. Feb. 8. (Viking, 250 pp., $3)*

The Manner is Ordinary. By John LaFarge, S.J. Catholic priest recalls life as missionary & editor of magazine "America." Feb. 11. (Harcourt, Brace, 408 pp., $4.75)†

The Mind Alive. By Harry & Bonaro Overstreet. Description of how emotional health comes through recognition of obstacles which block positive forces in life. Feb. 11. (Norton, 326 pp., $3.75)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Girl on the Via Flaminia. Alfred Hayes' dramatization of his novel about American soldier & Italian mistress in wartime Rome. Staged by Jose Quintero. Featuring Leo Penn, Sylvia Dancel. Feb. 9 at Circle-in-the-Square. (6-1-0)§

The Immoralist. Dramatization by Ruth & Augustus Goetz of André Gide's semi-autobiog. novel about marriage doomed by husband's homosexuality. Produced by Billy Rose. Staged by Daniel Mann. With Louis Jourdan, Geraldine Page, Charles Dingle, Paul Huber, David J. Stewart, John Heldabrand. Feb. 8 at Royale. (2-0-5)§

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see p. 31E-G1 2—p. 39B1 3—p. 39A1 4—Vol. XIII, p. 370E2 5—Vol. XIII, p. 71D 6—p. 6C2

OBITUARIES

William H. (Billy) Adams, 92, ex-cowboy Gov. of Colorado 1926-32; Feb. 4 in Alamosa, Colo.

Louis Ansermier, 82, Swiss balloonist; Feb. 7, Geneva.

Maj. Gen. Stanislav Banaytis, 55, Red Army chief surgeon at front in World War II; Feb. 6, Moscow.

Dr. Thomas Baty, 85, British ex-legal adviser to Japanese Forgn. Office exiled by Britain during World War II; Feb. 9 in Tokyo.

Alberto Braglia, 71, Olympic gymnastics champion 1904-12; Feb. 5 in Modena, Italy.

Carl Franklin Braun, 69, builder of oil refineries & chemical plants; Feb. 4 in Los Angeles.

E. Harold Cluett, 79, ex-chrmn. Cluett, Peabody (shirtmakers), ex-Congressman (R., N. Y., 1937-43); Feb. 4 in Troy, N. Y.

Abidin Daver, 68, Turkish journalist; Feb. 8 in Istanbul.

Felix Edwardes, 83, producer of London & New York musical comedies; Feb. 6 in London.

Harald Hamberg, 62, bd. chrmn. SKF ball bearing firm; Feb. 7 in Goteborg, Sweden.

Dr. Edward Monroe Freeman, 78, Minnesota U. authority on plant pathology; Feb. 5 in St. Paul.

Dr. James S. McLester, 68, nutritionist, ex-pres. Amer. Med. Assn.; Feb. 7, Birmingham, Ala.

Prof. Friedrich Meinecke, 91, German historian, first pres. (1948-49) of West Berlin Free U.; Feb. 6 in Berlin.

Balthasar Henry Meyer, 87, member ICC 1911-39; Feb. 9, Washington.

Oscar (Battling) Nelson, 71, world lightweight boxing champion 1908-10; Feb. 7 in Chicago.

Mabel Paige, 74, actress since age 4; Feb. 8 in Van Nuys, Calif.

Emile G. Perrot, 81, architect who devised unit girder method of reinforced concrete construction; Feb. 7 in Philadelphia.

Teodor Rogalski, 53, composer, symphony conductor; Feb. 6, Bucharest.

Enrique Roldan, 53, Argentine film star; Feb. 4 in accidental fall beneath train in Buenos Aires.

Dr. Carlos Salazar, 90, retired Guatemalan diplomat; Feb. 6 in Guatemala City.

Alan Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, 48, N. Y. socialite sportsman, big game hunter, ex-police official; Feb. 9 in Neuilly, France of skull fracture sustained in fall on U.S.S. *United States.*

James A. Ward, 73, pres. Calif.-Pacific Utilities; Feb. 2 in San Francisco.

Carl Eric Wickman, 66, co-founder of Greyhound Bus Lines; Feb. 5 in Daytona Beach, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS

Indian Disasters

At least 341 Hindu pilgrims were killed Feb. 3 at Allahabad, India in a stampede to bathe on a sacred beach at the confluence of the Ganges & Jumna Rivers. 3 million people had assembled at the site for the Kumbh Mele festival observed every 12th year. . . . 11 persons lost their lives Feb. 7 near Surat, India when an overloaded boat carrying pilgrims to a religious festival capsized & sank in the Purna River. . . . 22 railroad workers were killed Feb. 8 at Benares, India when derailed cars of a ballast train overturned on them while they were laying track.

Other Accidents

10 USAF men were killed & 6 survived when their C-47 exploded & crashed Feb. 5 near Mt. McKinley, Alaska. . . . 20 crewmen were reported lost when the British trawler *Laforey* sank Feb. 7 in a gale off Floroe, Norway. . . . 16 of 18 men aboard the Portuguese fishing trawler *Acor* were drowned Feb. 8 when it broke up in heavy seas off Guincho Beach near Lisbon.[1] . . . A collision between 2 trains 160 mi. s.w. of Bogotá, Colombia Feb. 7 caused 13 deaths.

(An earthquake inflicted extensive damage Feb. 5 on the villages of Petalcingo, Yajalon, Chilon & Tila, southern Mexico, where at least 4 persons were reported killed by landslides. Fire destroyed 2 business blocks in Zion, Ill. Feb. 6.)

Annual Toll in U.S.

The Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago Feb. 4 that 95,000 persons were killed & 9,600,000 injured in accidents in the U.S. in 1953. The accidental death rate (60 per 100,000 population) was the lowest on record. Total deaths by categories of accidents: motor vehicle 38,300, home 28,000, work 15,000, other "public" accidents 17,000.[2]

Bodenheims Murdered

Maxwell Bodenheim (born Bodenheimer), 63, homeless Greenwich Village "Bohemian" poet and novelist, and his wife, Ruth Fagan, 35, were found murdered Feb. 7 in a cheap furnished room near the Bowery in New York. Harold Weinberg, 26 Feb. 11, ex-convict & former mental patient in whose room the bodies were found, was arrested in New York Feb. 10 & was said by police to have confessed the murders. Bodenheim wrote best-selling novels (*Replenishing Jessica, Naked on Roller Skates*) in the 1920s. He had suffered from alcoholism & lived in poverty in recent years.

Other Crime News

9 long-term convicts escaped from Atmore (Ala.) State Prison Farm Feb. 5 through a utility tunnel. 4 were captured near Huntsville Feb. 6 by state highway patrolmen who halted them for speeding in a stolen car. . . . Walter H. Kruse, 53, ex-Minneapolis mailman, received a 5-yr.-to-life sentence in Los Angeles Feb. 3 for the killing (Sept. 24, 1953) of book publisher Douglas De Vorss, who had hired Kruse's estranged wife as his housekeeper.

FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover, testifying before the House Appropriations Com. Feb. 7, said crime cost an average of $495 a year for each family in the U.S., based on figures prior to 1953. He estimated that crime cost $1.82 for every $1 spent on education, $10 for every $1 donated to churches.[3]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Oona Chaplin, 28, wife of actor Charles Chaplin, 64, & daughter of the late playwright Eugene O'Neill, announced in London Feb. 10 she had switched from U.S. to British citizenship. Chaplin, a Briton, was barred last year from reentry into the U.S.[4] . . . **James Roosevelt** testified at a pretrial hearing in Pasadena, Calif. Feb. 5 that he earned a net $2,425.57 a month from his insurance business.[5] . . . **Mrs. Heliodore Cyr,** 42, wife of a Ledges, New Brunswick farmer, gave birth to her 25th child (18 living) in Ft. Kent, Me. Feb. 3.

Robert A. Vogeler, 40, sued Intl. Tel. & Tel. for $500,000 damages in New York Feb. 3 over his 1949-51 imprisonment in Hungary, where he was IT&T vice president. He charged that the company knew but failed to warn him of his personal danger in conducting commercial negotiations with Hungary.[6] . . . **William Anthony Burton,** 12, son of Wayne Thomas Lonergan, was revealed in New York Feb. 5 to have inherited a $6.8 million estate through the death (Jan. 25 in Palm Beach) of his maternal great-grandmother, Mrs. Stella S. Housman (widow of brewer Max E. Bernheimer). Lonergan was serving a 35-yr. prison sentence for the 1943 murder of his estranged wife, Patricia Burton Lonergan.

New Jersey Legislature received a bill Feb. 2 to legalize 25 mariages performed since 1947 by John Vandergroef, 43, student Presbyterian minister of Florham Park, N.J. The marriages were ruled invalid because he was not fully ordained. . . . **Chicago** Board of Health ordered Feb. 4 the anti-rabies inoculation of all dogs & cats in Chicago. City officials rejected Feb. 6 an offer by ex-dancer Irene Castle, foe of inoculation, to let herself be bitten by a rabid dog to prove the disease would not kill humans.

Married. Mrs. Lorna Wingate, widow of Maj. Gen. Orde Wingate, to farmer John R. R. Smith of Lochgilphead, Scotland; marriage Jan. 5 in Edinburgh revealed Feb. 8.[7] . . . Architect Eero Saarinen & Mrs. Aline B. Louchheim; Feb. 8 in New York.[8] . . . Theatrical producer George Schaefer & actress Mildred Trares; Feb. 5 in New York. . . . Ballet Theater ballerina Melissa Hayden (Herman) & stage mgr. Hugh Donald Coleman; Jan. 30 in New Orleans.

Divorced. French actress Suzanne Cloutier from Dr. Richer La Fleche of Montreal; Feb. 8 in London. . . . Singer Della Russell from singer Andy Russell (Rabago); Feb. 3 in Los Angeles. . . . Actress Anne Baxter from actor John Hodiak; final decree Feb. 10 in Los Angeles.[9]

SPORTS

Winners

Bridge. Life masters individual tourney in Chicago: won Feb. 8 by Edward Burns of Minneapolis.

Dog Show. Westminster Kennel Club show in New York: best-in-show title won Feb. 9 by Champion Carmor's Rise and Shine, Ascob cocker spaniel owned by Mrs. Carl E. Morgan of High Point, N.C. and handled by Ted Young, Jr. of Hartford Conn.[10]

Golf. Phoenix (Ariz.) open: won Feb. 8 by Ed Furgol, 36, of St. Louis in playoff with Cary Middlecoff. Furgol won $2,000. . . . Women's intl. amateur 4-ball tourney at Hollywood, Fla.: won Feb. 7 by Cookie Swift of Great Neck, N.Y. & Vonnie Colby of Hollywood.

Horse Racing. $72,400 McLennan Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 6: won by D. J. Schneider's Elixir, Sam Boulmetis up, for $53,800.

Speed Skating. European men's title in Davos, Switz.: won Feb. 7 by Boris Shilkov, 26, of Russia.[12]

Track. Millrose Games in New York Feb. 6: Josy Barthel of Luxembourg won the Wanamaker Mile in 4 min. 7.5 sec.; Mal Whitfield won the 600-yd. & 880-yd. races.[11]

Yachting. Sir Thos. Lipton Cup ocean sailing race off Miami Beach Feb. 6: won by yawl *Hoot Mon* owned by Lockwood Pirie & Worth Brown, Miami, & Chas. Ulmer, N.Y.

Roundup

Paul (Bear) Bryant, 41, resigned as Kentucky football coach Feb. 4 to replace Ray George as Texas A&M coach at $15,000 a year. . . . **Baseball player trade** Feb. 5: outfielder Sam Mele & infielder Neil Berry from the AL Chicago White Sox to Baltimore for outfielder Johnny Groth & infielder Johnny Lipon. . . . **Judy Johnson,** ex-star infielder in Negro baseball, was made a Philadelphia Athletics coach Feb. 4 . . . **Don Newcombe,** 27, star Brooklyn pitcher, was discharged from the Army at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Jan. 8.[13] . . . **Intl. Boxing Clubs** of New York & Chicago won dismissal Feb. 4 (by Fed. Judge Gregory F. Noonan in New York) of a Govt. trust suit charging it monopolized major boxing promotions. The ruling classified boxing as entertainment not subject to anti-trust law.[14]

1—see p. 40B2 2—p. 24D2 3—Vol. XIII, 320C2 4—XIII, 126J 5—p. 40E2 6—XIII, 296C2 7—Vol. VII, 124P 8—p. 47C-D2 9—p. 23E1; Vol. XIII, 32N 10—XIII, 48H 11—p. 40C1 12—p. 24G1 13—Vol. XI, 320L 14—p. XII, 92G